CALCUTTA PAST AND PRESENT

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PREFACE

No apology is needed for such a compilation, which it has been the custom to prepare for the use of the delegates to the Indian History Congress in the place where they assemble. The *Second City of the Empire* was compiled by me for the Jubilee Session of the Indian Science Congress in 1938, and that has served as the basis of this Handbook. I shall feel my labours amply repaid if it serves, to some extent, the purpose for which it has been written. Nobody except myself is responsible for the errors and omissions.

P. C. Bagchi.

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CONTENTS

CALCUTTA PAST AND PRESENT

CHAPTER I

History of the Foundation of Calcutta

Historical Background

There is no doubt that the country to the west of the Hooghly contained a number of prosperous cities and ports and formed part of an ancient kingdom. The port of Tamralipti (modern Tamluk) situated on the southern bank of the Rupnarayan about 12 miles from its confluence with the Hooghly, is mentioned in very early literature both Indian and foreign. It is referred to both as a port and as the capital of a kingdom, which was Suhma in the days of the *Dasakumaracharita*. It is mentioned in old Jain texts which go back to the beginning of the Christian era. Amongst the Greek sources the *Periplus of the Erythrean Sea* of the second half of the first century A.D. mentions an important market-town on the Ganges called *Gange* and a few decades later Ptolemy calls it the metropolis of a powerful kingdom called the *Gangaridai*, which is located by him along the delta of the river. The port of *Tamalites* (Tamralipti) is placed a little higher up the river.

It is probable that Tamralipti or Tamluk was the most important port of Bengal for a long time. It lost its importance in the 10th century as the river on which it was situated

gradually silted up. It, however, continued its existence as a small market town till the advent of the Portuguese in Bengal who converted it into one of their early settlements.

With the decline of Tamluk as a port the centre of distribution was shifted to other places. Saptagrama or Satgaon, situated on the Saraswati, and not far from modern Hooghly grew up to be an important port and took the place of Tamluk. The new port maintained its importance till the beginning of the 16th century when the river Saraswati silted up and the river began to flow down the main channel. Even up to the middle of the 16th century large vessels used to sail up to Satgaon with merchandise and during the reign of Akbar the city brought an income of about 30,000 Rupees.

During this period to the south-east of the delta another port, Chittagong (Chatigaon) had risen into prominence. Chittagong attracted foreigners more than any other port so long as Gaur remained the capital of Bengal. After the fall of Gaur towards the end of the 16th century Chittagong also lost its former importance.

After the decline of these two ports—Chittagong and Satgaon which were known to the Portuguese as *Porto Grande* and *Porto Pequeno* respectively—Hooghly which was only a small settlement of the Portuguese in 1580 rose to be the greatest centre of trade and commerce in Bengal.

From mediæval Bengali works like the *Chandi* of Mukundarama (1577 A.D.), *Manasamangala* of Vipradasa (1495 A.D.) etc., it is evident that the river courses were different from what they are now. The Adi-Ganga or the Tolly's Nullah which is now a small streamlet carried even in the 16th century the main current of the Ganges. The lower Hooghly was in fact the lower Saraswati. There are evidences to prove that the lower Saraswati was connected with the Ganges by a canal from near Kidderpore to Sankerole and when the Saraswati silted up and the whole current made its way through the Ganges the canal widened up and the Hooghly assumed its present shape. The Adi-Ganga consequently suffered and lost the supply of more voluminous current. The map of lower Bengal drawn by De Barros in the

middle of the 16th century clearly shows that both the Saraswati and the Adi-Ganga were then prominent rivers.

The names of prosperous localities which existed in the 16th century on either side of the river are given in the *Chandikavya*. These are Saptagrama, Garefa (Gouripur), Andalpora, Jagathal, Nowpara, Tehapara, Nunai Ghat, Mahesh, Sulkhia, and Bithoor (Betor or modern Howrah) on the right side, and Kurdaha, Konnagar, Kotrung, Kuchinan, Chitpur, and *Kalikatta* (Calcutta) on the left side. "Leaving on the right the way to Hijuli (Hijli) they turned to the left, passed Balughata, *Kalighat*, Mirnagar, Nachangachia, Vaisnavaghata, Barasat, Chatrabhuj, Ambribhuj, Hithagar and then came to Mogara." Most of these places are still familiar to us and though many other places in their midst have come into existence during the meantime they have not lost their identity.*

The Portuguese who were the first among Western Europeans to come to Bengal first settled in Saptagrama in 1537-1538 and most probably erected a factory there, and established a custom house. But as Satgaon gradually became unsuitable for their business on account of the steady decay of the river Saraswati, they diverted their attention to a neighbouring site, that of present Hooghly on the main channel of tht Ganges.

The New Cities

At the beginning the Portuguese did not permanently stay in Bengal. They remained in Bengal during the rainy seasons buying and selling goods and went home to Goa when the rains were over. Later on the Portuguese remained for one or two years without going back and the Mahomedan

* A century earlier Viprodasa also gives a similar itineraty in his Manasamangala (1495 A.D.) and mentions most of the then prosperous places on either side of the Ganges. These are: Hooghly, Bhatpara, Boro, Kakinara, Mulajod, Gadalia, Paikpara, Champdani, Ishapur, Bakibazar, Mahesh, Khardaha, Bishra, Konnagar, Kotrung, Kamarhati, Ariadaha, Chitpur, Kalikata, Betor, Kalighat, Dhanasthan, Baruipur, Hulia, Chatrabhog, and Hathiagar.

[illegible]

[illegible] for the construction of their houses [illegible] There was some truth in the com- [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] many were killed, some succeeded in escaping and [illegible] sailors to Dacca, and were treated as [illegible] Portuguese were permitted to come [illegible]

and political importance

[illegible]

detriment of Hooghly

[illegible]

Foundation of Calcutta

[illegible] surah etc.

[illegible] river on which Calcutta came to be founded.

[illegible] S. K. Chatterji, in a recent article has [illegible]

[illegible]

offer and decided to settle down in Calcutta. He realised that Calcutta, being [illegible] than Hughli, and [illegible] offered better [illegible] to [illegible]. It [illegible] of the [illegible] by Mahrattas and Moguls. The place was free from [illegible] intrigues [illegible] Hughli. Yet Calcutta was not then a healthy [illegible]. The Setts and the Bysacks had [illegible] themselves up in the place. The pilgrim road leading to Kali temple [illegible] Chowringhee [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] these days. [illegible] ful and the soil fertile. On the east it was protected from invasion by an extensive salt lake. [illegible] up to [illegible]. The only difficulty was that the place was swampy and unhealthy.

All these told more [illegible] than [illegible]. Charnock seems to have [illegible] these [illegible] advantages of Calcutta under the [illegible] at the crossing of the Bowbazar Street with Lower Circular Road [illegible] in common with other European traders he lived at [illegible] Hughli. It was the [illegible] of all traders where they [illegible] their [illegible] was in those [illegible]. The [illegible] stood there throughout the eighteenth century but was removed as late as 1820 under orders of the Marquess of Hastings in connection with his plans for the improvement of the city.

In 1690 Job Charnock issued a proclamation inviting various nationalities to come and settle in the Company's zemindaries—the three villages of Sutanuti, Calcutta and Govindpur. He gave them special [illegible] and offered advantages to induce them to establish themselves in the new settlement. The Portuguese, the Armenians, the Hindus, the Moslems and other nationalities began to come. Prior to the days of Job Charnock the Armenians had formed a small commercial settlement in the village of Sutanuti. Many responded to the overtures of Charnock and congregated

[illegible] The Portuguese [illegible] The Armenians [illegible] wealth and influence [illegible]

[illegible] its original form [illegible]

[illegible]

Growth of Calcutta

[illegible]

Madras

[illegible]

In August 1698 Prince Azim-us-Shan, the Governor of Bengal, accepted Rs. [illegible] from the English and granted them the eagerly sought permission to buy from their proprietors the three villages of Govindpur, Sutanati and Calcutta in [illegible] ownership. Though the petitioners were really the proprietors, were bought for a nominal price. The three villages were purchased for a sum of Rs. [illegible] and

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

to be further fortified

[illegible]

[illegible]

An embassy was sent from Bengal by the English to Delhi where it [illegible] presented the [illegible] £[illegible] [illegible] next year [illegible] the Emperor. Even then the [illegible] bought [illegible] Surgeon [illegible] permitted to attend [illegible] At [illegible] the English [illegible] Surgeon Hamilton [illegible] His memory [illegible] perpetuated [illegible] the [illegible] of Hamilton [illegible]

The farmans [illegible] Govindapur, Sutanuti and Calcutta. [illegible] 2,000 [illegible] ten thousand tons per annum [illegible] in wealth, beauty and riches.

The first [illegible] Calcutta [illegible] by the [illegible] According to a contemporary account [illegible] which together with [illegible] of the buildings including the Church of St Anne. Another [illegible] when the Mahrattas [illegible] west of the river Hooghly. The English [illegible] permission of the Nawab [illegible] their territory. This work had it been completed would have extended seven miles. In six months three miles of it [illegible] finished when the [illegible] that the Mahrattas [illegible] not approach Calcutta [illegible] from that work. The [illegible] was [illegible] of the town which [illegible] after thought and [illegible] The line of the [illegible] remains in the present Circular Road although

[illegible]

Conflict with the Nawab

[illegible] permitted [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

historically untrue

[illegible]

When the news of the fall of Calcutta in the 2nd June reached Madras [illegible] and Watson. They reached Fort [illegible] on December 20, 1756. Clive's troops landed on the east bank and [illegible] the fortress at Budge Budge on the way. Admiral Watson sailed up and at his approach the Nawab's garrison speedily evacuated the Fort. On January 2, 1757 the British flag was relaunched at Fort William. A [illegible] that the deposed the President and Council were [illegible] power [illegible] the [illegible] which surrounded the Fort [illegible] wide and 12 ft. deep was dug round the Fort and the defences were [illegible]. On February 9 a treaty was [illegible] with the Nawab [illegible]

[illegible] privileges.

[illegible] ing on his desperate enterprise.

[illegible] Fort William [illegible] Zemindars [illegible] Bengal [illegible] that we must submit to such treatment [illegible] whether good or bad and [illegible] Towards compensation was [illegible] the Company and [illegible] a portion of which

* [illegible]

[illegible] Zemindars [illegible]

[illegible] paid [illegible] Zemindars

[illegible] rules [illegible] constructing a new Fort, [illegible] Presents were imposed on Cossimbazar. The [illegible] on the [illegible] known as the [illegible] from [illegible] to [illegible] amounted [illegible] according to the latest calculation, not less than [illegible] rupees. It must be remembered [illegible] that the [illegible] power [illegible] times as high as now.

The [illegible] to the property of Calcutta. In England [illegible] the [illegible] in Bengal [illegible] Calcutta which [illegible] proposed [illegible] one at Dum Dum [illegible] Cossimbazar [illegible] Upper [illegible] connected with [illegible] North [illegible] the [illegible] Hughes [illegible] houses and I know not what."

Later Growth of the City

During the tenure of office by Warren Hastings both as Governor and Governor-General, the city of Calcutta had a substantial growth. As President of the Building Committee of St. James' Church, he not only secured a free gift of land from Mohan Raja Nandkissen but also gave a liberal state and permitted certain unauthorised diversion of state funds. It was under his auspices that the Asiatic Society of Bengal came to be founded in 1784. He was in fact elected for a President. But with excessive caste and feeling he secured the honour in favour of Sir William Jones. The seeds of

[illegible]

of Revenue in Calcutta

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] poorest class in Ireland

[illegible] bankruptcy of character."

[illegible] begun in 1805, was completed in 1813 [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] in modern times.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Avenue (now called the Chittaranjan Avenue), New Park Street, New [illegible] Avenue, the [illegible] Calcutta [illegible] Dhakuria [illegible] the greatest [illegible]

[illegible] part of [illegible] parks and [illegible]

[illegible] Thompson Cooperative [illegible] Bank have [illegible] extent [illegible] in the southern

[illegible] growth of large residential areas

[illegible]

APPENDIX

I

[illegible] on 1717 :—

I. On the Howrah side of the river

1. [illegible]
2. [illegible]
3. [illegible]
4. [illegible]
5. [illegible]

II. [illegible]

1. [illegible]
2. [illegible]
3. [illegible]
4. [illegible]
5. [illegible]
6. [illegible]
7. [illegible]
8. [illegible]
9. [illegible]
10. [illegible]

[illegible] Bagmaree (Bagmari)
[illegible] Aroaly (Ark[illegible]
Moorgpur (Mor[illegible]
[illegible] Seakla (Se[illegible]alah)
[illegible] Coolah (Kul[illegible]
[illegible] Tangarah (Tengra)
[illegible]
[illegible] Bud Sundah (Bahir Sutah)
[illegible] Shekpara (Sheikpara)
[illegible] Dulund (Dalanda)
[illegible] Bergea (Berg[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] Tpah (Tegaria)
[illegible] Sapgachy (Sapgachhi)
[illegible] Chokagah (Chowbagah)
[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] Cotanga (Cotoga)
[illegible] [illegible] (Cooles)
[illegible] Bhalokaee Dand (Bahir Dakshin daree)
[illegible] Seamgour (Sreampore)
[illegible] Jala Cotanga (Jala Cotoga)
[illegible] Gandapurah (Gandolpara)
[illegible] Hutaley (Kotalia)
[illegible] Chitpoor (Chitpur)

II

Population of Calcutta

[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

CHAPTER II

Social Life in Calcutta

Religion, Caste, Literacy and Occupation

[illegible]

[illegible] in Calcutta.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

literate persons per 10,000

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Females : literate—1,213
literate in English—632

Calcutta—

Males : literate—4,368
literate in English—2,205

Females : [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]

The Hindu Society in Old Calcutta

The early Hindu [illegible] of Calcutta were the Sadhs and the [illegible] who were the [illegible] traders. Documents are wanting [illegible] of these Sadhs. The best Calcutta [illegible] the *Banya Samiti*, [illegible] Sanskrit [illegible] between 1818 and 1822 [illegible] these records that we get for the first time [illegible] of the community. Hindu society

The Sadhs [illegible] of this society. To [illegible] of the population of [illegible] was [illegible] space. [illegible] early as the [illegible] to alter it [illegible] the Hindu [illegible] to [illegible] up to date

fore the end of the first quarter of the 19th century. It should however be noted that the [illegible] tried to check it [illegible] the [illegible] that [illegible] and those who have [illegible] would not be permitted [illegible] Suttee [illegible] place in Calcutta [illegible] other places [illegible] number of suttees in other parts of [illegible]. The following figures [illegible] and [illegible] picture of it for three years:

	1815	1816	1817
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dacca	31	24	52
Murshidabad	11	22	42
Patna	20	29	30
Benares	48	65	109

Amongst the [illegible] writers [illegible] Hamilton in 1727 [illegible] the practice of suttee from personal observation. It was [illegible] that Ram Mohan Roy in face of [illegible] opposition from the orthodox Hindu society moved the Government of Lord William Bentinck to stop this practice by legislation.

The places of [illegible] at the Hindu Society of Calcutta [illegible] the private residences of some of the Zemindars who were patrons of art and literature. The most illustrious amongst these people was no doubt Raja Nabakissen of Shovabazar who had played an important part in the history of the first British settlement in Calcutta by helping the English considerably during their troubles with the Nawab. Not only was the Raja [illegible] but he was also an enlightened man of his days and was a great patron of art and literature and the members of his family followed this tradition for a long time. The following account from his *Memoirs* will speak not only about his own tastes but also about those of the aristocratic Hindu society in his days.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] **From 1852** more systematic attempts [illegible] **the Bengali stage and** [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] **Bengal** [illegible]

[illegible] even in Northern India.

[illegible] In the *Life and Times* [illegible] *Freeman and Ward* it is said: "Last week a [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

The [illegible] of the English settlement was not quite a natural one. It was an

age when communication [illegible] their motherland was not so [illegible] where the [illegible] The [illegible] most holy profession of the Gospel.' "

[illegible] The following [illegible] those days :

Q. What is commerce?
A. [illegible]

Q. What is the most cardinal virtue?
A. Riches.

Q. What is the amor patriae?
A. Amor sui.

Q. What is fraud?
A. Detection.

Q. What is beauty?
A. P[illegible]

Q. What is [illegible]
A. An [illegible] and [illegible]

Q. What is [illegible]?
A. [illegible]

Q What are public taxes?
A Dark candles

Q Who are the people?
A Nobody

[illegible] tells the antique story

WANTED

A resolution not to be bribed or a determination not to be bribed
Love—too dignity of high life or inattention to trifles
[illegible]
merit on a

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

A French [illegible] who [illegible] in Calcutta in the following terms:

[illegible]

[illegible] think themselves obliged to make."

[illegible] Indian society of Calcutta

[illegible]

[illegible]

favourite game. [illegible] kept the blood in perpetual fever. [illegible]

evening, supper at 12, they broke

[illegible] actors. A ball room was attached to the theatre.

The Portuguese in Calcutta

[illegible]

The Portuguese [illegible]

[illegible] Our Lady of [illegible]

Another Church [illegible] was built on the [illegible] Street by [illegible] Sir Walter [illegible]

Of the descendants of the Portuguese in [illegible] name of Henry [illegible] He was born in [illegible] Circular Road [illegible] sub-editor of the *India Gazette* [illegible]

The East and the West

[illegible] the *Ordinances of Manu* in 1794

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

students for the literary treasures of the West

institutions

priestcraft of the Indians

Through the efforts of the missionaries a number of young men with brilliant prospects were converted to Christianity. But there was no further progress at the time from either selfish or conservative elements. The revolutionary movements in the Hindu mind and a closer contact between the East and the West gave rise to other movements.

New religious movements.

Western influences on the Hindu society manifested itself in various ways. It strikingly contributed to the rise of the Brahmo Samaj Movement which was intended to keep from Modern Hindu Mohan Roy [illegible] Calcutta from [illegible] to [illegible]. He was not only an [illegible] English [illegible] but also a [illegible] of several [illegible] in both social and political. In respect of religion he was [illegible] to introduce a new mode of worship in the Hindu religion. He was opposed to the convent and Hindu worship [illegible] and was also opposed to the caste system, opposed to Sattee which he hoped to abolish. He was a Vedantist and the [illegible] of [illegible] Calcutta were [illegible] by preaching the monotheistic doctrine of Vedanta. In 1828 he started a *Brahmo Sabha* in which a congregational mode of worship was introduced. Raja Mohan died in England in 1833 where he died in 1833. He left the movement in Calcutta which took root and died away in the [illegible] was taken up [illegible] and revived by Maharshi Debendranath Tagore in 1843. Debendranath had a number of coworkers in the task. Though they questioned the infallibility of the Vedas they made their stand on the Upanishads. They were [illegible] in sharp difference with the orthodox section of the Hindus. But Keshab Chandra Sen sought to give a universal scope to this movement and that led to a great schism amongst the followers of the new movement. The Indian Reformed Church was more eclectic in nature than that of Debendranath. Keshab Chandra was greatly influenced by the Bible and did much to propagate the new faith by organizing missionaries. In 1866 he seceded from Debendranath Tagore and founded

followers.

[illegible] than 100 branches of this mission all over India.

[illegible] following [illegible] in Calcutta [illegible] Hindu Mission [illegible] the [illegible] and the management [illegible] the [illegible] the effect of these movements amongst the people.

New Social Movements

[illegible] Hindu society [illegible] Vidyasagar [illegible] Hindu society could not [illegible] Vidyasagar [illegible] book on the subject of widow remarriage. Petitions [illegible] the signatures of [illegible] people were sent to the Government for the widow remarriage Act was passed in 1856. Though not [illegible] young widows were now married [illegible] Hindu society. The movement has not died [illegible] since the time when it was started. In modern times the Hindu Sabha is one of greatest champions of widow marriage and there are several societies in Calcutta which advocate the cause of widow remarriage.

[illegible] started a campaign for the [illegible] of polygamy which had been the curse of Kulin [illegible] In this campaign he was joined by [illegible] who in 1857 [illegible] Town of Calcutta and its suburbs [illegible] a petition to the Legislative Council [illegible] the abolition of polygamy. Similar petitions were also [illegible] by others. Protests [illegible] were also [illegible] within a short period the [illegible] in favour of the people [illegible] [illegible] Polygamy at present is practised among the Hindus

CHAPTER III

Growth of Calcutta as a Centre of Education

Indigenous System of Education

[illegible] show that the percentage of literate people in Bengal was not negligible. According to the estimate of Rev. Adam [illegible] the number of indigenous schools in Bengal and Bihar was something over [illegible]. The accuracy was approximate but Adam recorded that "the system of village schools is extensively prevalent that the learn to give education to their children must be more than equal to the demand. It prevails even in the hamlets of [illegible] and that there are few persons in these districts who are not able to read and write, or who are not the children of the people, or the inhabitants of the country."

The power of these indigenous schools in Calcutta was considerable. A report based on statistics by the Calcutta School Society showed that within the Bengali quarter of Calcutta the number of such schools was 211 in which 1,985 children received instruction. This figure represented about one-third of the number of the Bengali scholars capable of receiving instruction. In 1818 of these schools 115 [illegible] single schools received books from the School Society and were visited and superintended by its officers and agents were [illegible] containing 1,050 scholars contained entirely unconnected with the Society. In 1829 the number of schools in connection with the Society had been reduced to 81. *The Calcutta School Book Society* was formed in 1817 with the object of the preparation and gratuitous supply of works used in schools and seminaries. The success of this Society led to the formation of another. *The Calcutta*

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] since 1843

[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

Inme-Bagan	.	1
Eel-Bagan	.	2
[illegible]		3
Hazee-Tokee-Bagan		1
[illegible]		1
Thanthomiye		2
Mulunga		1
Sleeve Bozar		1
Veerapura		1
Ruzee		1

Mr. [illegible] that 17 [illegible] their training in these colleges.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] middling classes of the population."

[illegible] schools but to no appreciable effect.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] the country.

[illegible]

[illegible] Macaulay [illegible] He exposed

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Mr. [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Mr. [

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] *Mahavidyalaya.* [illegible] on the 17th January, 1817 through the [illegible]

the [illegible] of the [illegible] College [illegible]. In 18[illegible] the college [illegible] the [illegible] of the President [illegible]. The [illegible] of the [illegible] became the [illegible] of all [illegible]. In 18[illegible] the College [illegible] changed into [illegible] College [illegible] were established.

[illegible] the [illegible] system of education [illegible] in the country. [illegible] of the 19th century. [illegible] of the 19th century [illegible]. In [illegible] the Calcutta [illegible] Society [illegible] Female Schools. [illegible] In 18[illegible] the Ladies' Society [illegible] established.

[illegible] every [illegible] its [illegible].

Growth of Schools and Colleges

Since the introduction of the present system of education in the Province the number of schools, both primary and secondary has steadily grown. [illegible] state [illegible] education [illegible]. In Calcutta [illegible] the Corporation [illegible] has made rapid strides since 1923 [illegible].

[illegible]

with 8,288 pupils.

[illegible]

creation of the University.

Presidency College.

[illegible]

[illegible] tion of the Hindu College.

[illegible] of March, 1910.

[illegible]

St. Xavier's College.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] mental Astronomy

[illegible]

Ethnology, Botany, Scenery, etc.

The Scottish Church College.

[illegible]

[illegible] volumes.

Sanskrit College

[illegible] Vedas [illegible] Nath Pal and Madhabchandra Guru funds.

Bethune College.

[illegible] Bethune [illegible] Mr [illegible] Dutt [illegible] Bethune [illegible] Bengal. According to the [illegible] Bengal [illegible] Mr Bethune [illegible] Government. Through the [illegible] Sir Ashutosh [illegible] Bethune [illegible] Bengal Women's Education [illegible] 1884 [illegible] were opened in the College Department and it was [illegible]

[illegible] College in 1938 was 536

Vidyasagar College

[illegible] of its founders. In 1864 the management [illegible]

The City College

[illegible] God. It is however open to all students without distinction

[illegible] B Sc.

Ripon College

[illegible] Intermediate Science and Arts, B A, B Sc. The number of students in 1938-39 was 2858.

Bangalore College

[illegible] 1887. [illegible] strength of students is about 1800.

St. Paul's Catholic Mission College, [illegible]

[illegible] 1500.

Loreto House

[illegible] B A and B T

Asutosh College

[illegible] I A I Sc B A and B Sc A women's Department was started in 1902 [illegible]

La Martiniere

[illegible] Major General in [illegible] and died at Lucknow in 1800 It was formerly open

[illegible] to European and Anglo-Indian students but since 1935 it has taken [illegible] students. It [illegible] affiliated up to the Intermediate standard in Arts and Science.

Islamia College

[illegible] Government of Bengal [illegible] establishing a [illegible] College for the benefit of the Mahomedan community. In [illegible] [illegible] Mahomedan [illegible] were incorporated with the [illegible] Presidency College. Renewed efforts were made in 1925 to establish a separate college for the Mahomedan [illegible] and the College was finally opened in [illegible] and was affiliated to the Calcutta University up to the standards of Intermediate Arts and Science and B.A. The number of students in the College in 1938-39 was 380.

St. Joseph's College

The College [illegible] of Christian institutions in the city. It was established about [illegible] years ago as the [illegible] known as St. Xavier's Day School. In [illegible] the name was changed to St. Joseph's Boarding and Day School. The College section of the Institution is now affiliated up to the standard of Intermediate Arts and Science.

Victoria Institution

The Victoria Institution was established in [illegible] 1871 by Rev. Kesub Chunder Sen of the Brahmo Samaj under the auspices of the Indian Reform Association of which he was the President. The aim of the founder was to organise "a scheme of education specially adapted to the requirements of the female mind and calculated to fit women for an honoured position in society." The Institution got its first affiliation up to the standard of Intermediate Arts in 1902 and in 1905 B.A.

[illegible] education for women

The David Hare Training College

[illegible] of B T. candidates have been available

[illegible] *Girls College.*

CHAPTER IV

THE UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA

Foundation of the University

[illegible]

[illegible]

The Registrar was the chief officer appointed by the Senate for the remuneration of the office. In 1880 the post of a whole-time Assistant Registrar was created for helping the Registrar in office work.

The Degrees of the University

[illegible] Examination of the [illegible] with [illegible] any Degree Examinations.

University Buildings.

[illegible] for the [illegible] years [illegible]

[illegible]

Honorary Degrees

By an Act of 1875 the University was empowered to confer the Degree of Doctor in the Faculty of Law upon any person on the ground [illegible] without requiring him to undergo the examination. The first Degree of D.L. was conferred [illegible] on His Late Majesty the King Emperor Edward VII when H. R. H. the Prince of Wales [illegible] Coronation Durbar on the 3rd January 1875 on the occasion of his visit to India. Since the enactment of this Act in an Amending Act passed and the passing of Act No. VIII of 1906 the University has been given the privilege of conferring Honorary Degrees in other Faculties as well, which under this new Act are in the Faculty of Science also. [illegible] among those honoured persons who have since been the recipients of these distinc-

[illegible] Ph.D., D.Litt., D.Sc., M.D. and D.L.

Jurisdiction

[illegible] its activities has been still further restricted [illegible]

The Commission of 1904

[illegible]

New changes in Examination

The changes introduced in the examinations and [illegible] of studies for [illegible] are also worthy to be mentioned. The

[illegible] has been [illegible] the [illegible] F.A., B.A. and M.A. [illegible] on of five examinations for the M[illegible] M.B. [illegible] work [illegible] Master of Surgery Examination and Master of Obstetrics Examination. [illegible] Law Examination [illegible] In the [illegible] M.A. Examination. [illegible] Mechanics [illegible] in the curriculum of studies for the Matriculation Examination. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] The Commission recommended [illegible] Two [illegible] Science [illegible] and extended use of the [illegible] the University.

The [illegible] of the Calcutta University Commission [illegible] to a great extent determined the lines on which [illegible] in 1920 and the following years the [illegible] Mukerji, Dr. [illegible] Mr. [illegible] and Mr. [illegible] respectively and 1923 respectively."

Special Research Scholarships

In the [illegible] of 1904 [illegible] graduates [illegible] Rai Bahadur Sarat Chandra Mukerji [illegible] Scholarships [illegible] of two [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Research Scholarships [illegible] such work. Since then [illegible] made from time to time by [illegible] with a view to encouraging research work [illegible] knowledge. In 1916 the Ghosh Research Fellowship was established and the Carmichael Research Fellowship was founded on the occasion of its jubilee and at present from the Reserve Fund of the University for the promotion of research by its Graduates.

Post-Graduate Studies.

In 1909 the New Regulations making provision for Post-Graduate Teaching by the University came into operation, which in 1917 the system of residential Post-Graduate [illegible] in Calcutta was [illegible] and under the control of the University. Accordingly, a Post-Graduate Department has been set up, its government being vested in

[illegible] Examinations.

The University Press

[illegible]

The University Library

The nucleus of the University Library was formed in 1874 out of a donation of Rs. [illegible] made in 1869 by Babu Jaykissen Mookerjee of Uttarpara. In 1908 the Hon'ble Sir

[illegible]

Wall paintings in the Library Hall

[illegible]

The University Professorships

For the promotion of research and learning [illegible] the University [illegible] Professorships. These have Law Professorships (founded in 1908) [illegible] Professorship of Mental and Moral Sciences [illegible] Buildings

[illegible] Higher Mathematics founded in 1911-12, [illegible] Professorships in Ancient Indian History and [illegible] in 1912, [illegible] Comparative Philology [illegible] the University Professorship in Bengali [illegible] in 1913, the University Professorship of Indian [illegible] in 1916, the University Professorship of International [illegible] in 1916, and the University Professorship of Zoology founded in 1920. The Tagore Law Professorship [illegible] endowed funds by Mr. Troylucknath Tagore [illegible] the University. On [illegible] Sir Brojendranath Seal, Minister Sciences and the Director [illegible] of Higher Mathematics were [illegible] Lucknow, Jubilee Mathematics Professorship, Lucknow, Queen's and Queen Empress Mary's Medals [illegible] were founded on the occasion of the Jubilee of the University. A Government grant of Rs. 37,000 [illegible] the institution of these of Queen's Medals. [illegible] are being maintained out of University funds. To perpetuate the memory of Sir Asutosh Mookerjee, Professorships of Sanskrit, Modern Indian History and Comparative Studies were created in 1927.

The Endowed Professorships.

During the years 1912 and 1915 generous endowments were made by the late Maharaja Sir Taraknath Palit and Sir Rashbehary Ghose for organising the study of these subjects in the University and for the creation of a number of Professorships. The number of these Professorships eventually rose to eight and they are: Sir Taraknath Palit Professorship of Physics and Chemistry created in 1912 and Sir Rashbehary Ghose Professorships of Applied Mathematics, Physics, Applied Physics, Chemistry, Applied Chemistry and Botany, which were created in 1915. In 1921 the University was endowed with a sum of Rs. 7,00,000 from the estate of the late Kumar Saratprasad Singha of Khara and out of the income accruing out of that fund five University

[illegible] were created in Fine Arts, Indian Linguistics [illegible] Agriculture. The [illegible] are named after Kumar Gurupersad Singh.

Readerships and Fellowships

[illegible]

Stephanos Nyaya Ghosh Lectureship was founded in 1919 and maintained out of the income of an endowment of one lakh rupees made over to the University by Babu C. Ghosh, Bahadur, for the establishment, preferably in honour of a current lecture on Comparative Religion once in every three years. When [illegible] *Ashutosh Lectureship* on the death of Sir Asutosh Mookerjee passed at the disposal of the University in 1924, Government sent lists for Inspection, the award for the institution of a course of Lectures either in Comparative Religion or some aspect of Indian Life and Thought from a comparative point. The *Intermediate Multipurpose Lectureship* was instituted with an endowment by the late Prof. Adityanath Mukherjee, M.A., B.L., for the delivery of a course of two Lectures annually to undergraduate scholars on a special subject connected with Letters or Science for the promotion of Post-graduate Teaching. In addition to these there are *three other Lectureships* established in the University, viz., at Dacca, at Patna and at Orissa. The Dacca Lectureship was established on endowment of Rs. 15,000 made by Mr. G. D. Birla, and the Orissa Lectureship has been instituted by Maharaja Sri Krishna Chandra Singh Deo of Sonepur, one of the most enterprising ruling chiefs of Orissa, out of his endowment of Rs. [illegible] in memory of Sir Asutosh Mookerjee.

The Scholarships.

There also provision for State and Private Scholarships under the auspices of the University for study outside India. The State Scholarships, tenable in England, originally founded by the Government of India, were provided in 1921 when the Bengal Government established two such scholarships of £300 a year each with the usual war bonus for the purpose of postgraduate study tenable for three years in the United Kingdom, to be awarded every other year to the best Hindu and Mohamedan candidates from the Universities of Bengal. The Gouripaswanoo Ghosh Scholarship and Sir

[illegible] most important private [illegible]

Asutosh Museum of Fine Arts

On the proposal of the Executive Committee of the Council of Post-Graduate Studies in Arts, the University resolved to establish a Fine Arts Gallery and Museum in connection with the Post-Graduate Studies in Ancient Indian History and Culture. The Museum has been named Asutosh Museum of Fine Arts after the late Sir Asutosh Mookerjee who was the first to introduce the Study of Ancient Indian History as an independent subject in the University curriculum of Post Graduate Teaching. The Museum now located in the West Front of the Senate House consists of Indian Art already collected have been arranged under the direction of a competent Curator. The main object of the Museum is to collect and preserve specimens representing different phases

of Indian Art special attention being given to Bengal Art. The present collection consists of about [illegible] exhibits. The collection of Mr. Baron Ivan [illegible] has been [illegible]

Anthropology Museum and Commercial Museum

Under the supervision of the Department of Anthropology the Anthropology Museum has been started. It consists mainly of photographs relating to the Anthropology Department. It is housed in the Ipoh House. Body gauge and [illegible] of prehistoric tools, a complete collection of objects representing the material culture of the Kukis from Cachar, Lushai and bordering districts, objects representing the culture of some tribes of Chittagong, specimens of Hill and the Santal and Assam Hill the Nagas and the Kukis.

There is also a Commercial Museum in the University. Water colour [illegible] specimens [illegible] the Asutosh Building. It is attached to the Department of Commercial [illegible] and [illegible] the commercial products [illegible] and [illegible]

Appointments and Information Bureau

In view of the growing unemployment among educated [illegible] the University has [illegible] with a view to help the graduates of this University to find work [illegible] from about [illegible] provide them with posts according to their qualifications. A large number of graduates have been already provided.

Teachers' Training Department

The University started from [illegible] a Teachers' Training Department to promote a systematic study of the science and art of education, to provide opportunities for the training of teachers and to arouse among the teaching profession in general a deeper interest in education. [illegible] Arrangements have at present been made for a two-year training course and a [illegible] year course leading to a composite study in [illegible] Educational Psychology, Educational Psychology with practical work [illegible] and

[illegible] the great success of the scheme

Modern Languages and Undergraduate

[illegible] the teaching of modern European languages in Indian [illegible] Bengali, Hindustani, Urdu, Persian, Sanskrit, Arabic, Pali and Nepali. [illegible] undergraduate students [illegible] experimental [illegible] in the Government or Private Colleges. [illegible] Bengali, up to the standard of B.A. and B.Sc. *Library Science* [illegible] introduced into the University curriculum.

Bihar-Bijay Mining School.

In 1924, Bihar Industrial Conference [illegible] to the University of Calcutta a Draft Bill for a School [illegible] the Bihar-Bijay Mining School [illegible] to be [illegible] a [illegible] Institute [illegible] with [illegible] proposed [illegible] Rs. 1,15,000 [illegible] written to Sir Asutosh Mookerjee, the then Vice-Chancellor of the University, he expressed his desire that the University may establish a University School of Mines at Jharia to open up facilities for education in Mining in Bengal. He [illegible] a capitation grant of Rs. [illegible] for [illegible] the School of the Institution. The Senate of the University accepted the proposal [illegible] Commercial management.

The University College of Law

[illegible]

ex officio President.

[illegible]

[illegible]

The Law College possesses a good Library which contains about [illegible] volumes. The College has a spacious hostel called the Harding Hostel attached to it and [illegible] decades removes the difficulty of accommodation of a large number of Law students.

The Postgraduate Teaching in Arts

The Post-Graduate Arts Department has undertaken teaching and examination in the following subjects: English, Sanskrit, Pali, Comparative Philology, Arabic, Persian,

[illegible]

facilities for research to the research students

[illegible]

Asutosh Building

The Post-Graduate Teaching in Science

[illegible]

work

The University College of Science

[illegible]

The University accepted the Trust and undertook to provide from its own funds a sum of Rs. [illegible] for a period of five years, [illegible] the Trust. The two Lecturers of Sir Tarakanath Trust were financed by a gift of Rs. [illegible] to India by Sir Ratan Tata close on the 8th August, 1916. The trustees made the establishment of four chairs for Chemistry, Physics, Applied Mathematics and Botany with special reference to agriculture. The management of the Trust was [illegible] to those of the Tata Trusts. In December [illegible] Sir Tata Tata's close relative [illegible] Professor of Technological Chemistry and two chairs one for Applied Chemistry and the other for Applied Physics were founded in this connection. Two more chairs were added to the [illegible] of the Trustees by the munificence of Kumar Gora Prasad Sarkar of Jhalda who contributed [illegible] the conditions with regard to which were accepted by the Senate by two resolutions dated the 3rd of January, 1920 and 3rd June, 1921.

[illegible] by the late Sir Asutosh Mookerjee [illegible] Board [illegible] Department of [illegible] Chemistry [illegible] Applied [illegible] and [illegible] Board of Studies

[illegible] has been [illegible] of the [illegible] Applied [illegible] Rs. 5,000 for [illegible] University [illegible] the Institute [illegible] Rs. 200 [illegible] to be [illegible]

University Agricultural Institute at Barrackpore

An Agricultural Institute has been opened by the University at Barrackpore with a grant of Rs. [illegible] The initial expenditure on starting the Institute was [illegible] and the recurring expenditure is estimated to be [illegible] per annum. [illegible] opened in October [illegible] The [illegible] has been formulated [illegible] the practical nature [illegible] to expand the principles and fundamentals of Agricultural practice.

CHAPTER V

Research Organisations

Calcutta University

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] activities of the scholars in the University.

Researches in Science Subjects

[illegible] Physicist in recent years."

The [illegible] for the [illegible] Science

In December 1876 the [illegible] Association for the Cultivation of Science in the City of India was [illegible] Dr. Mahendra La Sircar [illegible]

[illegible]

Rai Behari Lal Mitra Bahadur	...	Rs. 100.00
Maharaja of Vizianagram	...	" 40,000
Mr. Raly Ramon Tagore	...	" 33,000
Maharaja of Cooch Behar	...	" 20,000
Maharani Swarnamoyee	...	" 8,000
Maharaja of Patiala		" 8,000
[illegible]		[illegible]
Raja Kumud Narayan Bhup of Bijni	...	" 5,000
Maharaja of Darbhanga	...	" 5,000

The promoters wanted to build the association on the lines of the Royal Institution in London [illegible] to provide for science [illegible] in the various branches of the general sciences, especially in General Physics, Chemistry, Biology and Astronomy [illegible] for students who have already passed through Science or College courses, thereby attaining the degree of professional scientific research. There were also courses for students and [illegible] possessing a very large degree of proficiency, while some [illegible] talent and [illegible] were encouraged to prosecute [illegible] fully equipped science [illegible] the course. Lectures [illegible] and [illegible] were also arranged.

The national pride [illegible] and [illegible] the Congress [illegible] consisted of the first

increase the bounds of human knowledge

The Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal

The Society [illegible] Asiatic Society of Calcutta [illegible] society as the

[illegible] nature."

[illegible] remains as it was in 1868.

[illegible] the Asiatick Researches. [illegible] volumes of the Journal [illegible] and the Proceedings [illegible] the Journal and Proceedings [illegible]

[illegible] have been published.

[illegible]

[illegible] principal libraries of Calcutta.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Others are in active preparation

[illegible]

Library Catalogue is now in the press

[illegible]

[illegible] the staircase there is a beautiful [illegible] the landing.

[illegible] the [illegible]

[illegible] whatever it may be, in anatomy ......" [illegible]

[illegible] tory of its main [illegible]

[illegible]" from 1825-1845. [illegible] of [illegible] the [illegible]

collection of [illegible] periodicals would be more [illegible] for research purposes [illegible] that [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] transfer.

For reasons beyond the control of the Indian Science Congress [illegible] have [illegible] in the Society [illegible]. The Asiatic Society [illegible] for the [illegible] method of [illegible] the Congress [illegible] and publication of Proceedings. The Royal Charter was granted in [illegible] and the Society came to be known as the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal.

The Vangiya Sahitya Parishad

The Vangiya Sahitya Parishad was established on the [illegible] April [illegible]. For several years [illegible] the [illegible] Benoy Krishna [illegible] to discuss [illegible] Bengali literature [illegible] on a wider basis [illegible] the present Society under the presidentship of the late Mr. R. C. Dutt, I.C.S., C.I.E., whose [illegible] and improvement of the Bengali language and literature. During the first six years the Society was located [illegible] Benoy Krishna. The Parishad [illegible] removed to a small building in Cornwallis Street rented for the purpose. The present building [illegible] the Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandy of Cossimbazar, was completed [illegible] by the Parishad in [illegible].

During the forty years of its existence the Sahitya Parishad has developed along certain [illegible] and has grown into a Society which [illegible]. Firstly, it is a Society which has not only [illegible] and development of the Bengali language and literature, but [illegible] encourages and undertakes [illegible] archaeology [illegible] and other [illegible] research with special reference to the [illegible] within the scope of its [illegible]. [illegible] it undertakes to publish [illegible] books and trans-

[illegible]

Chandra Chaudhury

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

National Portrait Gallery, owing to the possession of a very large number of portraits [illegible] Bengal.

In [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Kalna, Benares and Delhi.

[illegible] The Hospital [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in 1891.

(2) The [illegible] has been entrusted with the task of [illegible] [illegible] public subscription.

[illegible] men who are in straitened circumstances.

The Bose Research Institute.

The Bose Research Institute of Calcutta was founded and [illegible] Sir J. C. Bose [illegible] November [illegible] 1917 [illegible] has been in active operation ever since. It [illegible] Indian [illegible] 1,500 persons [illegible] perfect [illegible]

[illegible]

Indian Museum

Archaeological Section.

The Archaeological collections of the Indian Museum are [illegible] in the East. In the Entrance Hall are exhibited some fragmented examples of sculpture belonging to the earliest Buddhist period in India, such as the [illegible] the [illegible] Asoka at the Lumbini Garden in Nepal, [illegible] and Bodhgaya. In the gallery to the north of this Hall known as the Central Gallery is exhibited a large collection of sculptures of the Sunga period. In the [illegible] Gallery one finds a fine collection of Greco-Buddhist sculptures and other pieces from Gandhara dating from the beginning of the Christian era to the [illegible] A.D. To the east of the Central Gallery is the Indo-Gallery, in the recesses of Bay of which are arranged in [illegible] order specimens of sculptures produced by the different schools of art such as Mathura, Amaravati and Gupta sculptures, that

[illegible] carried away from Delhi in 1739.

Art Section

[illegible] Art Section of the Indian Museum was established [illegible] on the April [illegible] by the amalgamation of the Viceroy's Court Museum, the Economic Section of the Indian Museum and the Bengal Government Art Gallery. The amalgamated collection was placed under the Bengal Government School of Art, Calcutta. In 1891 the contents of the Indian Museum at Sealdah Station were completely lost, but the next year the collections of Economic Products, Art Ware and Photography were placed permanently in the [illegible] Art Gallery. This building in connection with the Indian Museum was opened to the public in September, 1892.

The Bengal Government Art Gallery came to an end in a huge explosion in Great Nor'th-east in 1874 when opening a Bengal Fine Art Exhibition in the Museum, showing that

[illegible]

Northbrook

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

varieties of vegetable material produced in the country. All the known Indian vegetable fibres and resins are housed in the Gallery showing the varieties that are obtainable in India. Rubber and Gutta-percha specimens are also well represented. All the known vegetable oils and fats of India form a collection which leaves little to be desired. Text-books on Indian Economic Botany and related subjects are also available in this section.

The Gallery showing the various stages in the manufacture of tea is next visited. In a room where the plantation and manufacture of tea are explained by means of photographs and models. Specimens of coffee as produced in South India are also housed in the same room. Besides these, there is an exhibit showing the production of lac by the insect on the branches of trees, the treatment of the crude lac from the raw stage to the finished products by means of photographs showing each operation in a factory.

The raw materials for paper manufacture in India with their several stages of treatment to produce different grades of writing paper, papers for packing, cardboard and papers used for other purposes are shown in one of the central showcases which is contained in another portion of a comprehensive exhibit showing the various stages of safety matches including the raw materials found in India and for manufacture of boxes and splints, etc. There is also a Herbarium attached to the Industrial Section containing specimens representing the economic plants from all parts of India. There is also an up-to-date Library attached to the Industrial Section containing important publications relating to the various raw materials and products originating from the vegetable kingdom. The Library also contains a complete supply of current journals. The literature available on medicinal and medicinal plants is probably the richest in India.

Geological Section.

The geological collections are contained in four galleries. On the ground floor, to the left of the entrance hall, i.e., on the north side of the hall, the vertebrate fossil gallery is first entered. On the right side of this, to the north, is the meteorite

[illegible] and leaving off from the [illegible] to the east and on the north side of the quadrangle [illegible] the [illegible] and rock collections in the large gallery. On the first floor [illegible] the invertebrate fossil gallery [illegible] in the invertebrate fossil gallery [illegible] specimens belonging to the Geological Survey of India are contained in these four galleries and more than [illegible] are exhibited. This is the [illegible] to the Geological Survey for storage so that these galleries have to serve [illegible] purpose [illegible] for exhibition and for storage of [illegible] specimens. Under [illegible] it is impossible to avoid overcrowding and the [illegible] of [illegible] or exhibiting specimens under the existing conditions which [illegible] It seems to [illegible] that [illegible] can be relieved by rearrangement. It is also [illegible] that further space may be available later.

For [illegible] these collections were received from the Museum of the Asiatic Society. Soon after the foundation of the Geological Survey of India in 1851 the collections of [illegible] Asiatic Society's Geology was transferred to the Survey [illegible] the [illegible] premises in 1 Hastings Street. The Museum of [illegible] was [illegible] amalgamated with the Geological Survey [illegible] and collections were transferred to the present building. As the work of the Geological Survey grew [illegible] the need of which became [illegible] and [illegible] to [illegible] Dr H B Medlicott the Asiatic Society's [illegible] Mr Oldham the first Superintendent of the Geological Survey [illegible] their present [illegible] R Mayo L [illegible] [illegible] and T H Holland the [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] arrangement [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The [illegible] fossil [illegible] were received from the Sewalik [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 45,000 specimens of [illegible] [illegible] in the crowded [illegible] [illegible] specimens have been [illegible] that

[illegible] Siwalik beds along the foothills of the Himalaya.

In the central row are placed the larger mammals, the [illegible] *Stegodon ganesa* [illegible] extinct Siwalik elephant [illegible] end of the hall and *Megatherium* [illegible] South American giant sloth at the [illegible] other interesting [illegible] *Nesotherium* and *Dinotherium* [illegible] *Listriodon* [illegible] ancestor of the elephant [illegible] the bones [illegible] the eastern wall are [illegible] extinct elephants [illegible] [illegible] along the western wall are [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] mammals and reptiles.

Entering the meteorite gallery the three large central [illegible] attention. These [illegible] the largest collection of meteorites in Asia and it is [illegible] the most important in the world. It comprises nearly 700 separate falls. The account of India's vast area and dense population many meteorites have been [illegible] to fall [illegible]. By encouraging [illegible] of meteorite falls for [illegible] other countries this [illegible] has been [illegible] expense. Several of the rare [illegible] in this gallery of specimens illustrating [illegible] geology [illegible] economic [illegible] such as [illegible] and [illegible]. Maps [illegible] of Indian [illegible] wards. From the meteorite gallery the visitor enters the large gallery containing the rock and mineral collections. The arrangement of this gallery is now in progress.

The rock collections are more comprehensive than spectacular, comprising some 25,000 specimens of which only 700 are exhibited. Nearly 25,000 thin sections of these rocks are available for study. On the verandah outside this gallery will be found specimens of lime-in-building stones, as well as part of a large lime tree 72 feet long found in rocks of the Rampur series. The mineral collection contains specimens from

[illegible] The [illegible] constructed during recent [illegible] Western coast [illegible] compressed in size and variety [illegible] Some excellent specimens of [illegible] gallery [illegible] of [illegible] discovered in the [illegible] Plants [illegible] interesting marine [illegible] located [illegible] the Salt Range [illegible] large collections of [illegible] have been [illegible] and [illegible] the Siwaliks, and [illegible] have been excluded here for want of space in the Siwalik gallery

Zoological Ethnographical Sections

The *Zoological* [illegible] the Indian Museum may [illegible] 1 the Collections exhibited in the public galleries of the Museum and 2 the [illegible] Store [illegible] These consist of (1) almost the entire [illegible] transferred to the Indian Museum [illegible] the Museum of the Asiatic Society of Bengal 2 the [illegible] made by the naturalists attached to the [illegible] parties of boundary exploration [illegible] the borders of India (3) the [illegible] made [illegible] Surgeon Naturalists on the Royal Indian Marine Survey Steamer *Investigator*, (4) the [illegible] gallery [illegible] presented to the Museum by private [illegible] and (5) the extensive [illegible] by the officers of the Natural History Section of the Indian Museum since 1906 and since that date by the Director of the *Zoological* Survey of India

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

of Natural History and Zoology

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

are of considerable importance.

APPENDIX

A SHORT GUIDE TO ARCHITECTURE

APPENDIX

A Short Guide to Calcutta

I

Famous Statues and Monuments

At Prinsep's Ghat

Prinsep's Ghat is the imposing pavilion on the Strand Road facing the Hooghly. It was erected in 1841 in memory of James Prinsep, Deputy Master of the Calcutta Mint. *The Cavalier Monument* is to the north of the Prinsep's Ghat and was erected to the memory of the officers and men who fell in the Cawnpore Campaign of 1843. The bronze and guns of the monument are made from the 14 guns captured during the campaign. *A memorial to His late Majesty George V* faces the river not far to the Esplanade. A memorial to Captain Sir William Peel R.N. is found within the Eden Gardens. The gallant captain was commander of H.M.S. Shannon during the Indian Mutiny and his naval brigade took part in the relief of Lucknow. Facing Prinsep's Ghat is a *memorial to Lord Napier of Magdala* who was Commander-in-Chief from 1870 to 1876. The *Statue* facing the High Court is that of *Lord Northbrook*, who was Viceroy from 1872 to 1876.

In the Maidan

Some of the statues we see in the public places of Calcutta are really very bad from the point of view of art, and

[illegible] the [illegible] of the greatest sculptors of England [illegible] Calcutta [illegible] Hastings [illegible] which are in England

[illegible] ral treasures given to Calcutta by the [illegible] by Sir Richard Westmacott hold a [illegible] and died in 1856. [illegible] the early part of the [illegible] and other [illegible] three figures forming [illegible] Victoria Memorial. Hastings [illegible] and flank [illegible] the left side [illegible] the figure [illegible] have been [illegible] Flaxman's [illegible] and a [illegible] something

to the Sufi with great [illegible] and the Sufi appears to be deeply in thought, taking [illegible] that the Sufi is giving [illegible] of the [illegible] and wisdom of India. This panel is in the [illegible] of the [illegible] Institute, London, along with many other works of Flaxman.

The statue of *Lord Roberts* in Red Road on the Maidan is another well-known artwork in Calcutta. Lord Roberts was for forty years in the Indian army and retired as Commander-in-Chief, distinguishing himself in Afghan and frontier warfare. The bronze [illegible] was the work of Harry Hutton, English sculptor, [illegible] and [illegible] in 1898. The figure is [illegible] cast from 14 gun captures in war. Lord Roberts is [illegible] in a [illegible] Afghan sheepskin coat which [illegible] his part in Afghan war. Round the [illegible] are [illegible] representing Indian and British troops, and at [illegible] on two more than life-size figures by the same artist. At the back of the figure of War, [illegible] an Afghan warrior stand on a piece of old [illegible] armour, [illegible] a [illegible] of chain mail and steel with Afghan [illegible] beside him, another sword on his knees and a round shield [illegible] on his arm. This great warrior is a superb specimen of [illegible] and forms a fitting [illegible] of War. The figure is [illegible] a special [illegible] quite out of the way in European art, and it is [illegible] good to look at an [illegible] sculpture [illegible] rendered artistic [illegible]. The other figure, that of Victory, is a [illegible] study [illegible] of the [illegible] drawing the laurel-crowned goddess of Victory [illegible] on the prow of a vessel and [illegible] with the [illegible] of victory. The figures of [illegible] and triumphant [illegible] stand for [illegible] relation, [illegible] counterpart of [illegible] standing for War. These are very good specimens of decorative sculpture.

The statues of *Lord Kitchener*, *Lord Canning*, *Sir John Lawrence*, *Lord Minto*, *Lord Lansdowne* and *Lord Hardinge* on the Red Road are also striking specimens of sculpture.

In the Assembly Building Compound

Another work by [illegible] in the City of Calcutta is the bronze statue of Lord [illegible], which [illegible] the compound of the Bengal Legislative Assembly building facing the Town Hall. Among the [illegible] of the [illegible] and [illegible] a work of art [illegible] of the [illegible] She is ready for the [illegible] An elderly [illegible] children of the widow; the younger child [illegible] at all that is [illegible] of the [illegible] The mother appears [illegible] the [illegible] of Fire. [illegible] of a Brahman priest [illegible] manner. The [illegible] face [illegible] thought [illegible] it seems as if his mind cannot [illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible] at the [illegible] his duty. On the other side are [illegible] attendants [illegible] stores and other [illegible] [illegible] The [illegible] figures in the panel [illegible] and character. The [illegible] the artist's pictures are [illegible] [illegible] the panel [illegible] and there [illegible] of the Indian people. [illegible] pictures of India [illegible] European artists.

Victoria Memorial

The Victoria Memorial [illegible] one of the great landmarks of the modern [illegible]. Standing in its own grounds west of the Cathedral [illegible] of the [illegible] Presidency [illegible] Calcutta. The Lord Curzon [illegible] pictures [illegible] portraits of [illegible] of the Victorian era. The [illegible] subscribed by the [illegible] of India. The architect was Sir William Emerson, and the work was entrusted to Messrs. Martin & Co. of Calcutta who executed it under the supervision of Mr. V. J. Esch, C.V.O., the Superintendent Architect. His Imperial Majesty King George V, when Prince of Wales, laid the foundation stone on the 4th January 1906, and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales on the 28th December 1921 formally opened the building. The design is Italian Renaissance [illegible] though traces of Saracenic influence can be discerned. The exterior [illegible] marble quarried at Makrana in the State of Jodhpur, where for many years the contractors maintained an extensive plant and an army

[illegible] Italy

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

W[illegible] that Lord D[illegible] [illegible] of Lord Hastings is by Flaxman, R.A.

Passing through the Queen's [illegible] into the Queen's Hall [illegible] statue of Queen Victoria [illegible] the throne [illegible] of Sir George Frampton, R.A. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Queen Victoria [illegible] [illegible] the gallery [illegible] Royal [illegible] principal [illegible] across the hall from the gallery itself.

The [illegible] on the [illegible] of the Queen's Hall are [illegible] and beyond them [illegible] Lord Cornwallis by John Bacon [illegible] Warren Hastings [illegible] Sir Richard Westmacott, R.A. [illegible]

[illegible] Hall. The statue of Lord [illegible] [illegible] French [illegible] principal [illegible] [illegible]

On the left is the [illegible] Hall [illegible] the [illegible] The [illegible] general [illegible] The [illegible] [illegible] King Edward VII [illegible] the Stone Throne [illegible] Nawab Nazim of Bengal [illegible] dating from 1641 according to the inscription.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] very fine one of Mrs. Hastings [illegible] the former by Lemuel Abbott [illegible]

[illegible]

Among the [illegible] which is also on view in original.

[illegible]

[illegible] of the [illegible] most remarkable [illegible] of these phenomena.

In the [illegible] we find on the south the King Edward VII Memorial and the Memorial [illegible] and a Turkish gun captured in Mesopotamia. In front of Lord Curzon's [illegible] the work of Pomeroy, R.A., on the north the Dominion [illegible] of Queen Victoria by Compton, R.A., and the [illegible] gates were designed by Mr. [illegible] (C.V.O.).

The Memorial is open on Sundays and week days, excluding Mondays, from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. during the winter months. On Fridays there is a charge of 8 annas which [illegible] the other days the entrance is free. A charge of 4 annas is made for a part of the collection. On Mondays the [illegible] is closed to visitors.

Charnock Mausoleum

Two other noteworthy monuments of Calcutta are the Charnock Mausoleum and the Ochterlony Monument. The Charnock Mausoleum [illegible] situated in Circular Road Street. It is a massive structure with a [illegible] dome which [illegible] the most [illegible] in Calcutta. It was erected sometime prior to the year 1697. It shelters the body of Job Charnock, the first British settler in Calcutta.

Ochterlony Monument

The Ochterlony monument stands on the Maidan near Chowringhee. It is a tapering [illegible] 165 feet in height and a good view of the city may be had from its summit. It was erected in 1828 in honour of Sir David Ochterlony who retrieved the military glory of the British arms in Nepal war. The keys of the monument are with the Commissioner of Police, [illegible] can be obtained on application.

Holwell Monument

The Holwell Monument [illegible] in the Black Hole [illegible] north-west corner of the Dalhousie Square. [illegible] Monument [illegible] Lord [illegible] [illegible] The Monument [illegible] the North [illegible] in 1902 [illegible] re-plica of the original monument.

Lascar Memorial and Cenotaph

At [illegible] Maidan [illegible] the Lascar Memorial. The Cenotaph [illegible] of Bengal [illegible] war. The Cenotaph [illegible] the Maidan [illegible] of Calcutta [illegible] fell in the great War.

II

THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS

Town Hall

The Town Hall stands on the Esplanade to the west of the Government House. The building was completed in 1813. The Town Hall is an imposing building in the Doric style with a flight of steps leading to the grand portico on the south. The building consists of two storeys and is chiefly used for public meetings. The great hall

[illegible] to front and to end of the upper floor of the building is [illegible] feet in length and [illegible] feet in width. The building contains many excellent collections of pictures and statues.

High Court

A little to the west of the Town Hall [illegible] at the junction of Esplanade East with the Strand Road stands the High Court, an imposing building in the Italian style. The foundation-stones were laid in November 1891 and the building was opened in May 1892. The building occupies the site of the old Supreme Court, which was erected between 1764 and 1783 and of some private residences. Its main facade faces the southern side of the Maidan opposite the Victoria Memorial. A grand colonnade runs along the lower storey. In the centre of the facade is a massive tower, the lantern from which a good view of the Maidan is obtained. Under the tower is the principal entrance, which leads to a spacious corridor, giving a garden and a fountain. On the ground floor are the offices and Central room, in which the prisoners awaiting their trial at the Sessions are detained. On the first floor are the Courts, the Judges' private rooms, the Judges' Library, the Bar Library, the Pleaders' and the Attorneys' Libraries and the offices of the Registrar in the Appellate and Original sides. On the upper floor are offices of the Clerk of the Crown, the Court Reporter and the Legal Remembrancer, the Interpreters' rooms, rooms and the Advocate-General's chambers.

Writers' Buildings

It occupies the whole length of the Northern side of the Dalhousie Square. The building which houses the Bengal Secretariat offices was taken over by the Government in 1780.

Central Post Office

[illegible]

Mint

[illegible]

Government House

[illegible]

Belvedere

[illegible] to Alipore. It was [illegible] the residence of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and has [illegible] since 1905. At present [illegible] the residence for the Viceroy on [illegible] visits to Calcutta. The Gardens around the [illegible] are well kept.

Legislative Council House

The Council House [illegible] Government House [illegible] the Town Hall. It is a second piece of [illegible] and [illegible] less elaborate. The meetings of the Legislative Council are held in this building.

Indian Museum

The various collections of the Indian Museum have already been described. The Museum building is one of the most imposing Public Buildings of Calcutta.

III

THE PLACES OF WORSHIP

Calcutta possesses a large number of churches, of which the Cathedral is the finest. There are also places of worship sacred to the Hindus, the Mohammedans, the [illegible], the Jews, the Parsees and the Jains. The New Street [illegible] Street is one of the most important [illegible] places of worship in Calcutta. *The Parsee Fire Temple* situated at 26 Ezra Street attracts all Parsee visitors to Calcutta. The *Kalighat Temple*, the *Thakurbari Kali Temple*, the *Jain Temple* off Circular Road and the *Bahai* [illegible]

[illegible]

Belur Math

[illegible] of the East and the West.

[illegible] to the Math.

[illegible] are two centres mainly for the publi- [illegible] three months [illegible] the *Udbodhan* in Bengali, the [illegible]

[illegible] Road along [illegible] Motor Bus [illegible]

Dakshineshwar Temple

[illegible]

Belur Temple

[illegible]

Nullah, or the Adi Ganga. The Temple itself is a square [illegible] with the [illegible] thatched-hut dome which [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. The [illegible] of the temple is always crowded as the [illegible] [illegible] the most sacred spot in Bengal and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the Hindus [illegible] other provinces of India.

Jain Temple

The Jain Temple at [illegible] Temple Road was founded in 1867 and is a very good specimen of Jain art which [illegible] the city [illegible]. The entrance to the temple [illegible] [illegible] on the right side of the [illegible] Road. The temple is a beautiful specimen of [illegible] work. On [illegible] of the terrace stands a building [illegible] [illegible] in keeping with the design of the temple. The building forms a drawing and [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] of coloured glass [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. Hand-painted panels executed in beautiful [illegible] over the [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] chandeliers are suspended from the ceiling.

A pillar stands in the temple garden at one end of the building and marks the spot where the [illegible] founder of the temple was cremated. The tank is full of fishes which are preserved as an act of piety by the keepers of the temple. The paintings already referred to represent the [illegible] and [illegible] of the Indian [illegible]. The temple is open daily from 6 a.m. to 11 a.m. and from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. but the early morning is the best time to inspect it, for then the rays of the sun reflected by the innumerable pieces of coloured glass create an atmosphere which cannot be easily forgotten. Visitors are allowed to enter the temple upon removing their foot gear. Slippers are provided by the temple attendants with which the temple can be entered.

The Churches and Cathedrals

[illegible]

The Church of St. Anne [illegible] Writers' Buildings at Dalhousie Square. It was [illegible] before the Cathedral. During the [illegible] with the Nawab [illegible] Calcutta was invaded in 1756 the St. Anne's was destroyed but it was restored by Warren Hastings. In 1787 the Church was consecrated under legal [illegible] seal of the Archbishop of Canterbury. [illegible] upon the Church [illegible] Sunday school was provided by the Rev. J. Acworth [illegible]. In the grave yard [illegible] the tomb of Abraham Wood to whom there is a memorial in the Writers' [illegible]. Watson and Cornwallis respectively by Lawrence [illegible] relief from Madras [illegible] Calcutta [illegible] the British possession.

The Old Mission Church was founded in 1770 by a Swedish Missionary. The Church is situated at 1 Mission Row. The St. Andrew's Kirk which is the senior Church of Scotland in Bengal is situated at the Dalhousie Corner of the Dalhousie Square. Its foundation stone was laid by Lord Hastings on 1 [illegible]. There is another Kirk of the Church of Scotland at Wellesley Street. There are also [illegible] of other sects and Missions in Calcutta of which a [illegible] being given below.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND

St. Paul's Cathedral—Chowringhee Road
St. John's Church—Council House Street
Old Mission Church—11, Mission Row
St. James' Church—166, Lower Circular Road
St. Paul's Mission Church—27, Scott's Lane
St. Peter's Church—Fort William
St. Stephen's Church—Kidderpore
St. Thomas' Church—58, Free School Street
St. Thomas' Church—Howrah

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND

St. Andrew's Church—Dalhousie Sq. N.
[illegible]

SECTARIAN CHURCHES

London Mission Chapel—8, Bridge Road
[illegible]
Wesleyan Methodist Church—14 2, Budder Street
Baptist Chapel—31, Bowbazar Street

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES

[illegible] Church Street
[illegible] Howrah
[illegible]
St. Patrick's Church—Fort William
St. Teresa's Church—62, Lower Circular Road
St. Thomas's Church—7, Middleton Road

GREEK CHURCH

The Greek Church [illegible]

Amongst the [illegible] Street.

IV

PARKS AND GARDENS

The Zoological Gardens were founded in 187[illegible] and [illegible] were formally opened the next year by King Edward VII when [illegible] Prince of Wales. It contains a very [illegible] collection of specimens of different [illegible]. It is open [illegible] except on Sundays, when a small charge of Re. 1 is made as entrance fee.

The Royal Botanical Gardens lie on the right bank of the Hooghly about 6 miles above Government House. There are three [illegible] according to [illegible] by road, the vehicle [illegible] to water gate [illegible] for the purpose. [illegible] the Sunny [illegible] on the [illegible] the Hooghly and the opposite side of the [illegible] Mail [illegible] boat [illegible] the river [illegible] which after crossing the Hooghly at the Howrah Bridge next crosses the road [illegible] Howrah [illegible] the Gardens lies the Bengal Engineering College, Sibpore.

On entering the Gardens by gate No. III there is a present [illegible] the Avenue [illegible] the Hooghly Avenue (2) in the middle [illegible] Avenue and [illegible] the Wellesley Avenue. The [illegible] to [illegible] a detailed description of the trees and plants which are [illegible] along these avenues are [illegible] guide.

Besides these there are the *Eden Terrace* [illegible] the High Court and the *Cossipore Park* [illegible] Terrace of the Maidan which are worth a visit. Among the Calcutta Parks these are of the greatest attraction.

V

USEFUL GENERAL INFORMATION

Post and Telegraph

Calcutta Post Office—Dalhousie Square West.
Calcutta Central Telegraph Office—8, Wellesley Place.

Banks

Imperial Bank of India—8, Strand Road.
Allahabad Bank Ltd.—6, Royal Exchange Place.
American Express Co. Inc.—14-15, Government Place, East.
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation—31, Dalhousie Sq.
Lloyds Bank Ltd.—101-1, Clive Street.
Mercantile Bank of India—8, Clive Street.
National Bank of India Ltd.—104, Clive Street.
National City Bank of New York—4, Clive Street.
P. & O. Banking Corporation Ltd.—1, Fairlie Place.
Thomas Cook & Son Ltd.—4, Dalhousie Sq., East.
Grindlay & Co. Ltd.—6, Church Lane.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China—Clive Street.
Netherlands Trading Society—8, Royal Exchange Place.
Netherlands India Commercial Bank—1, Royal Exchange Place.
Yokohama Specie Bank Ltd.—102-1, Clive Street.
Central Bank of India Ltd.—100, Clive Street.

Railways

Calcutta is connected with the rest of India with three great Railways:

1. The East India Railway links Calcutta with Bombay and Lahore.
2. The Bengal Nagpur Railway connects Calcutta with Madras and Bombay.
3. The Eastern Bengal Railway connects Calcutta with Darjeeling and Assam.

Besides these there are several minor railway and steamship lines which run services to various places in West and East Bengal.

Stations

Calcutta has two great stations. The Howrah station is on the right bank of the Hooghly and is the terminus of the Bengal Nagpur and East India Railways. A pontoon bridge joins this station with the city of Calcutta. The other station is the Sealdah station, the terminus of the Eastern Bengal Railway. A great highway, the Harrison Road, stretches between these two Railway stations.

Booking Offices

The Bengal Nagpur Railway Booking Offices:

1. Howrah Station.
2. Esplanade Booking Office—Esplanade Mansions.
3. Thomas Cook & Son Booking Office—4, Dalhousie Sq.
4. Chittaranjan Avenue Booking Office—6B, Chittaranjan Av.
5. Kidderpore Booking Office—98/1, New Diamond Harbour Rd.
6. Russa Road Booking Office—139/3, Russa Road.
7. Cornwallis Street Booking Office—82/2, Cornwallis Street.

The East India Railway Booking Offices:

1. Howrah Station.
2. 6, Fairlie Place.
3. 25A, Park Street.
4. 15, Bentinck Street.
5. 116/1, Harrison Road.
6. 82/2, Cornwallis Street.
7. 139/3, Russa Road.
8. 98/1, New Diamond Harbour Road (Kidderpore).

The East Bengal Railway Booking Offices:

1. Sealdah Station.
2. 3, Kailaghat Street.
3. 82/2, Cornwallis Street.
4. 15, Bentinck Street.
5. 116/1, Harrison Road.
6. 139/3, Russa Road.
7. 25A, Park Street.
8. 98/1, New Diamond Harbour Road (Kidderpore).

All the city Booking offices remain open between 9 A.M. and 6 P.M. on week days for booking passengers. Luggage and parcels close at 5 P.M. The booking offices at Howrah and Sealdah stations are open day and night.

Amusements

(Principal Cinema and Theatres)

Empire Theatre—4, Chowringhee Place.
Plaza—19B, Chowringhee.
Metro Cinema—5, Chowringhee.
Globe Theatre—7, Lindsay Street.
Light House—Humayun Place.
New Empire Theatre—1, Humayun Place.
Prabhat—150, Corporation Street.
Chitra—83, Cornwallis Street.
Uttara Cinema—138 1, Cornwallis Street.
Purna Theatre—2, Russa Road.
Rupalam—Cornwallis Street.
Minerva Theatre—6, Beadon Street.
Rang Mahal—76 1, Cornwallis Street.
Natya Niketan—2A, Raja Rajkissen Street.
Star Theatre—79/3, 3, Cornwallis Street.

PRINCIPAL TRAM AND BUS ROUTES

TRAM ROUTES

Esplanade to Tollygunge.
Esplanade to Kalighat.
Esplanade to Ballygunge.
Esplanade to Kidderpore.
Esplanade to Shambazar.
Esplanade to Shambazar via Chitpore and Grey Street.
Esplanade to Belgachia via Chitpore and Grey Street.
Esplanade to Baghbazar.
Esplanade to Park Circus via Elliot Road.
High Court to Sealdah and Park Circus via Strand & Harrison Road.
Sealdah to Nimtolah via Strand Road via Esplanade and Dalhousie Square.
Howrah to Sibpore via Grand Trunk Road.

PRINCIPAL BUS ROUTES

2 Shambazar to Kalighat via Cornwallis Street, Dalhousie Chowringhee and Russa Road.

2A Shambazar to Lake via Kalighat, Cornwallis Street, Wellington Street, Dharamtola, Chowringhee.

3 Shambazar to Kidderpore via Circular Road, Dharamtola, Asutosh Mukherji Road and Hazra Road and Alipore.

3A Shambazar via Circular Road, Bowbazar Street, Dalhousie Sq. to Kidderpore.

4 & 4A Kalighat to Baghbazar via Chowringhee.

5 & 5A Kalighat to the Howrah Station via Russa Road, Chowringhee, and Dalhousie (5A goes up to Ballygunj Station).

8 & 8A Howrah Station to Ballygunge via Dalhousie, Dharamtola, Wellesley Street, Elliot Road, Circular Road, and Lansdowne Road (8A goes up to the Lake).

10 Howrah Station to Ballygunge via Sealdah.

11 Shambazar to Howrah via Harrison Road.

11A Shambazar to Howrah via Beadon Street and Central Avenue.

13 Dalhousie to Maniktola Main Road via Central Avenue.